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AUTHOR	Knutsen, Unni
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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the results of a survey on national bibliographies among the members of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries in 2001. The survey is a follow up of a 1996 survey on bibliographic control and national bibliography. All parts of the world are represented by 52 responses. The main findings of the survey are that legal deposit legislation still emphasizes textual material, but many agencies presently revise their legislation to include more types of material, particularly electronic documents. Furthermore, print remains the preferred format for national bibliographies, but more and more agencies are focusing on Internet access. More than half of the agencies are undertaking or planning retrospective conversion programs. Appendices include a list of survey respondents, a table showing the current format of the national bibliography for each country, and a copy of the survey instrument. (Author/MES)

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Changes in the National Bibliographies, 1996-2001

Unni Knutsen
Head, Bibliographic Services Department
National Library of Norway, Oslo Division
Oslo Norway

Abstract:

This paper presents the results of a survey on national bibliographies among the members of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries in 2001. The survey is a follow up of Robert Holley's study "Results of a 'Survey on Bibliographic Control and National Bibliography'" that was carried out in 1996. All parts of the world are represented by 52 responses. The main findings of this survey are that legal deposit legislation still emphasises textual material but many agencies presently revise their legislation to include more types of material, in particular electronic documents. Furthermore, print remains the preferred format for national bibliographies but more and more agencies are focusing on Internet access. More than half of the agencies are undertaking or planning retrospective conversion programmes.

Background

Project assignment (1999/2001)

The IFLA Section on Bibliography's Action Plan for 2000-2001 has the following provision:

"4.1. Identify appropriate action to follow up regarding findings of the study "Results of a 'Survey on Bibliographic Control and National Bibliography'" undertaken by Robert Holley".

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During the Standing Committee meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand August 1999 the author volunteered to pursue this activity for the section. During the Jerusalem conference in 2000, the author presented her proposal for a follow up to the Standing Committee meeting.

The Section on Bibliography has initiated several studies during recent years. Robert Holley's study "Results of a 'Survey on Bibliographic Control and National Bibliography'" was carried out in 1996. Information gathering was also an important tool in the preparation of the International Conference on National Bibliographic Services (ICNBS) in Copenhagen, 1998. John Burym´s study "Inclusion of Information Covering Electronic Resources in National Bibliographies" provided very useful information on the level of inclusion of electronic documents in national bibliographies. The most recent survey by Barbara Bell and Annema Hasund Langballe was carried out in 2000/2001. Unlike the Holley and Byrum surveys that focus on types of documents included in the national bibliographies "An Examination of National Bibliographies and their Adherence to ICNBS Recommendations" deals with the formal presentation of document description included in the national bibliographies and on the formal presentation of the bibliography itself. Like the Holley study it also focuses on standards used. The main issue of the Bell/Langballe survey was, however, to identify the national bibliographic agencies that are especially effective by virtue of their ability to meet the criteria and provide the features identified in the "Final Recommendations of the International Conference on National Bibliographic Services" of 1999, paragraphs 1,5-11 and to identify those services which could improve effectiveness through greater conformance to the recommendations.

Working methods

The mission given to the author by the Section on Bibliography was to do an update of the findings of Robert Holley. Being aware of the fact that the Bell/Langballe study would cover parts of Holley's work, this update tried not to duplicate their work to any extent. Some duplication was inevitable as the two surveys study the national bibliographies from different perspectives. Unlike Holley, this study did not pay attention to the frequency and cumulation patterns of the national bibliographies or the standards used. It does not focus on who the producer of the national bibliography might be, or on the reasons for preparing a national bibliography as these issues were considered to be settled by the ICNBS recommendations.

To make comparison with the Holley survey easy care was taken to phrase and organize the follow-up questionnaire in a similar manner (Appendix 3). It was, however, adjusted to include recent changes such as the inclusion of electronic books and journals. It also added a few questions on issues which should be raised, e.g. the existence of retrospective coverage and the pricing policy.

The main aims of the survey was:

- To ask about the existence of legal deposit in each country
- To determine the extent of bibliographic control by national agencies and whether there is coherence between bibliographic control and legal deposit.
- To identify forthcoming changes in the area of bibliographic control and legal deposit
- To ask about the existence of a national bibliography, its coverage and formats
- To investigate whether all the material under bibliographic control is included in the national bibliographies
- To determine the extent of changes in the national bibliographies during the 1996 to 2000 period and the anticipated changes during the period 2001-2006.
- To determine whether national bibliographic records are available online

- To determine the extent of retrospective conversion programmes
- To determine whether the national bibliographic records are available free of charge

The main hypothesis was that many bibliographic agencies have started to include electronic documents in the national bibliographies. It was also assumed that many countries now make changes in their legal deposit acts to include non-book material in general and electronic documents in particular and that the national bibliographies would reflect these changes. It also assumed that the format of the national bibliography has been changing from print to Internet to a certain extent and that this trend will continue and even accelerate in the years ahead. The author further assumed that the developing countries would have print as the main format of the national bibliography, but that they wish to publish the national bibliography on Internet as soon as the situation allows.

In April 2001 the author circulated the survey to the members of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL) via a mailing list provided by IFLA. A total of 97 surveys were sent by email with instructions to return the survey by June 1st. After having compared the list with an address list of all CDNL members the author was able to send the remaining members the survey by mail. A total of 138 member countries were addressed. The author encouraged the members to contact me by telephone, email or fax if they had any questions on the survey.

The response rate

By June 1st approximately 30 responses had been received. A reminder was therefore issued-- to urge especially those countries that had responded to Holley's survey to respond by July 1st. By that date responses from 52 countries or regions (Appendix 1) had been returned, which gave a return rate of 37.7%. The return rate was disappointingly low as compared with Holley (52%). Bell/Langballe had, however, a return rate of 42.3% to a letter sent out in August 2000. The low response rate may be partly due to a certain fatigue towards answering surveys. On the other hand some addresses and email addresses were inaccurate and returned to sender. The relatively low response rate from Spanish and French speaking countries may be due to the fact that the survey was in English only.

Of the 52 responses, 35 were returned via email, 9 by fax and 8 by letter. Thirty-six (36) of the responses were from countries that had responded to Holley's study as well. It, therefore, seemed appropriate to compare the findings of the two surveys.

The response rate by geographic area was as follows:

Region	Number of countries	Percent 2001 study	Percent 1996 study
Africa	12	23.1	12.5
Asia[1]	11	21.1	21.8
Europe	20	38.5	50.0
North America [2]	3	5.8	9.4
Pacific Ocean[3]	2	3.8	1.6
South America	4	7.7	4.7

The author was especially pleased with the increased response rate from African countries.

[1] Includes Middle East area
[2] North America includes Central America and the Caribbean
[3] Oceania with Australia and New Zealand

Classification of economies by income[4] shows the following distribution:

Economic level	Number of countries	Percent
Low-income	8	15.4
Middle-income	23	44.2
High-income	21	40.4

To give a representative picture of the worldwide situation, the number of low-income countries should have been around 30% and the percentage of high-income countries around 23.5%.

Survey results

Bibliographic control

Legal deposit laws

Not all agencies answered the question about the existence of a legal deposit law (accurately). In these cases it proved useful to consulted Barbara Bell's: "Annotated Guide to Current National Bibliographies" (1998) and the earlier mentioned Bell/Langballe report. Switzerland reported the absence of legislation where documents are compiled through an agreement with the Swiss Editor Association. It was not clear whether Kazakhstan has a legal deposit act, but it seemed reasonable to assume not as they reported: "In future laws will be issued legally securing our rights". Apart from these two countries, there is provision for legal deposit in the remaining 50. This gives a percentage of 96.1 (Holley 92.2%).

Types of materials under bibliographic control

The following table presents the number and percentage of those agencies that answered "yes" for each kind of material under their bibliographic control. The change in the percentage between this study and the Holley study is given. Please note that the Holley survey did not cover e-books and e-journals:

Types of materials under bibliographic control	**Number of agencies**	**Percentage**	**Percentage in 1996 survey**	**Change in percentage points from 1996 to 2001**
Books	52	100.0	96.9	3.1
Serials	48	92.3	93.8	-1.5
Textbooks	48	92.3	81.3	11.0
Conference proceedings	47	90.4	85.9	4.5
Maps	46	88.5	70.3	18.2
Official documents from government	46	88.5	87.5	1.0
Music	41	78.8	65.6	13.2
Pamphlets	39	75.0	67.2	7.8
Sound recordings	35	67.3	54.7	12.6

[4] Source: World Bank data 2000

Graphic materials	34	65.4	48.4	17.0
Dissertations	34	65.4	68.8	-3.4
Microforms	30	57.7	46.9	10.8
E-books	28	53.8	NA	NA
Computer files and software	27	51.9	31.3	20.6
Motion pictures and video recordings[5]	26	50.0	40.6	9.4
E-journals	26	50.0	NA	NA
Other electronic documents	25	48.1	NA	NA
Periodical articles	20	38.5	51.6	-13.1
International government publications	19	36.5	29.7	6.8

These results show that there is still emphasis on the bibliographic control of text formats. The relatively high percentage of bibliographic control upon e-books and e-journals is, however, encouraging. It is also encouraging to see that there has been an overall increase in the percentage of materials under bibliographic control.

Less than half of the agencies have bibliographic control of the international government publications. Paragraph 18 in the ICNBS recommendations states: "IFLA should encourage intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations to record their publications in bibliographies (preferably their own), according to internationally agreed bibliographic standards". In order to secure these documents properly, this might be an area to pursue.

The agencies were also asked to indicate whether the material under bibliographic control is included in their legal deposit. Even though some agencies did not fill in this information, the result was quite interesting. It clearly indicated the emphasis on textual material in current legislation. Ten agencies or more indicated that the following material under bibliographic control is not subject to legal deposit: sound recordings, motion pictures and video recordings, graphic materials, computer files and software, microforms, e-books, e-journals and other electronic documents. The list also included some textual material such as official publications of government, international government publications, periodical articles and (sheet) music.

Although it was also discovered that some agencies did not have bibliographic control of all materials under legal deposit, no particular pattern could be discerned.

Several agencies pointed to the fact that other agencies in the country were responsible for the bibliographic control of a particular material. Several countries reported that motion pictures were the responsibility of the national film and sound archive. In some countries the agencies reported that the library of Parliament or similar institutions are responsible for bibliographic control of governmental publications.

Changes in the area of bibliographic control and legal deposit

One of the questions asked was whether the agencies foresaw any major changes in the area of bibliographic control and legal deposit within the coming five years. The response rate and the details rendered to this question were very interesting.

[5] Several agencies emphasize that only video recordings are under bibliographic control

Many agencies report that revision work on legal deposit legislation is being planned or has already started. A few agencies report that revision is pending, but not yet enacted by government. Among these countries are Australia, Swaziland and Iceland. Other agencies express an ambition to start revising the legislation. One might conclude that this shows an awareness of the need to revise legislation in accordance with the ICNBS recommendations, paragraph 1: "States should, as a matter of urgency, examine existing deposit legislation and consider its provisions in relation to present and future requirements, and, where necessary, existing legislations should be revised".

The ICNBS recommendations, paragraph 3 further stated: "New deposit laws, or regulations pursuant to such laws, should state the objective of legal deposit; should ensure that the deposit of copies is relevant to achieving the goals stated above; should be comprehensive in terminology and wording to include existing types of materials with information content and others which may be developed; and should include measures for enforcement of the laws. Such legislation may take into account the possibility of sharing responsibility for deposit among more than one national institution".

The main concern of the agencies in this survey was the inclusion of electronic material. A few agencies pointed out that forthcoming legislation should also include specific textual material and non-book material not included in the present legislation, e.g., CD-ROMs, sound recordings, videos, dissertations, conference proceedings and periodical articles. This clearly shows the awareness of including the current national output under bibliographic control. It seems quite natural that agencies having most of the national input under bibliographic control mention inclusion of electronic documents as an area for revision. That some agencies with a relatively limited number of materials under control merely mention electronic documents as an area for revision is a bit worrying. It was, however, encouraging to see that some agencies were careful of mentioning that the legislation should comprise all forms of published material irrespective of medium.

Portugal reported that they had prepared a new legal deposit act to" ... better regulate the number of items to be deposited and the sound recordings, broadcasting materials, films and audiovisual materials deposits in special institutions". By ensuring that the number of copies is relevant and by including the sharing of responsibility for deposit with other agencies, Portugal is introducing changes fully in coherence with the ICNBS recommendations.

Several agencies reported that publishers do not comply with the legal deposit law. Consequently, they experience problems in claiming the missing documents. Swaziland was perhaps the country that pronounced most clearly its hope for an improved collection of materials under its new legislation. The Swaziland National Library Service plans to embark on an aggressive campaign in the collection of legal deposit material as soon as the legislation is in place. One agency wanted to introduce a heavy penalty for defaulting to the legal deposit act. This shows that the ICNBS recommendation to "include measures for enforcement of the laws" is indeed relevant.

Switzerland reported: "The Swiss National Library is working to introduce a legal deposit law within the next five years in order to also include all electronic documents (on- and offline)". If such a change is introduced it would be in coherence with the ICNBS recommendations, paragraph 2: "States currently without legal deposit legislation are urged to introduce it".

The National bibliography

When asked whether there is a national bibliography in their country, 51 agencies answered yes. The United States answered that they did not have a national bibliography per se and that the nearest functional equivalent is the MARC Distribution Services, available on subscription from the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service. The response from the United States is, however, included in the figures

below. None of the agencies reported any plans to eliminate the national bibliography within the next five years.

When asked about plans for making significant changes in content, coverage or frequency, 20 agencies reported that no major changes were foreseen, 6 did not indicate an answer whereas 26 confirmed that major changes are likely to take place. These changes mostly pertain to content and coverage and less to frequency. As could be expected the agencies wish to include electronic documents. The national bibliographies will also include other types of materials depending on provisions in the forthcoming legal deposit legislation.

Several national bibliographic agencies were concerned with the format of the national bibliography and indicated that they are reviewing the present format(s). These agencies are discussing whether to move away from the print format and evaluating whether they should introduce or cancel the CD-ROM format. There is increased focus on online or even Internet access.

Namibia, Iran and Uruguay are examples of countries that would like to publish their printed bibliography more frequently. Switzerland and Germany indicated a change in standards (changing to Dewey Decimal Classification). Norway reported that it is launching a programme for improving on timeliness and coverage.

Materials covered by the national bibliography

The following table presents the number and percentage of those agencies that answered "yes" for each kind of material. Two agencies did not answer this part of the survey, leaving the total number to 50.

Types of materials included in the national bibliography	Number of agencies that include:	Number of agencies in percent	Added 1996-2000	Deleted 1996-2000	To be added 2001-2006
Books	50	100	1		
Official publications of your government	43	86	2	1	1
Conference proceedings	43	86	1		1
Serials	42	84	1		2
Textbooks	42	84	1	1	1
Maps	33	66	2		3
Music	32	64	3	1	5
Pamphlets	31	62	1		1
Dissertations	29	58		1	3
Material about the country published abroad	26	52		2	2
Sound recordings	25	50	3		4
Microforms	23	46			10
Motion pictures and video recordings[6]	20	40	4		5
Graphic materials	19	38	4		5

[6] Several report that they only catalogue video recordings

Periodical articles	16	32	1		5
Computer files and software	15	30	4		9
E-books	15	30	5		21
Other electronic documents	15	30	6		14
E-journals	13	26	5		19
International government publications	11	22			1

This table shows that there is still an emphasis on text formats. It is, however, encouraging to see that newer material such as e-books and e-journals to a certain extent are being included in the national bibliography. Such a development was foreseen in the Holley study based on the input from the institutions. It is also encouraging to note that many agencies plan to include this material within the next five years. The fact that there were no future plans for excluding any form of material was also appreciated. The overall impression is that the plans include adding more formats to the national bibliography.

Nevertheless, during the period 1996-2000 some material has been excluded: Egypt reports that the country no longer records textbooks. The Romanian national bibliography official publication series ceased in 1999. The National Library of Scotland has stopped cataloguing music. From 1999 Denmark no longer records materials about the country published abroad. In the Czech Republic the responsibility for dissertations has been transferred to the National Technical Library. Materials about the country published abroad are no longer part of the Czech national bibliography. A decision has been made to concentrate on better coverage and processing of materials published within the country.

With the exception of books the percentage of materials under bibliographic control is higher than the inclusion rate of the materials in the national bibliographies. As more comprehensive legal deposit acts are introduced, one may expect that this gap will increase and trigger a discussion of the role, content, and level of description in the national bibliography. This study did not, however, investigate whether selection criteria are defined and published by the national bibliographic agency in accordance with paragraph 4 in the ICNBS recommendations: "National bibliographies should include the current national output, and where practicable they should also provide retrospective coverage. When necessary, selection criteria should be defined and published by the national bibliographic agency".

The format of the national bibliography

Appendix 2 reveals the current formats of the national bibliographies. One of the aims of this study was to discover any recent changes in the format. The print format is still strong, but less so than in 1996 when Holley reported that 90.3% of the agencies provided a printed version. Seventy-five percent of the national bibliographic agencies now maintain a printed national bibliography. This is a trend that will continue, one assumes, since several agencies have indicated that they consider ceasing the print format. Most of the agencies that have print as their only format represent low-income nations.
Internet is the next most preferred format with 40.4 % (Holley 46%). In reporting Internet access. not all agencies distinguished between the catalogue of the library and the national bibliography. The figures will therefore not be accurate and not totally comparable to Holley's findings.

CD-ROM is the third most preferred format with 36.5% (Holley 43.5%) closely followed by online access (other than Internet) 30.8%. Some agencies like Norway and Scotland have stopped producing CD-ROMs and in the future several others will are likely to follow, concentrating on Web access. On the other hand, several agencies state that they are planning to produce CD-ROMs in the future. Also Holley reported

that the agencies would move to CD-ROM publication. The computer tape (Holley 27.4%), floppy disk (Holley 25.8 %) and microfiche formats (19.4%) are loosing ground with 13.5%, 13.5%, and 1.9% respectively. Most agencies still distribute their national bibliography in multiple formats.

National records as an online resource

Approximately one quarter of the respondents did not have on-line records. These countries were mainly among the lower income countries. This is about the same result as in 1996 when 76.2% of the reporting agencies created machine-readable bibliographic records. When asked about how agencies make the online national bibliographic records available, several multiple answers were given. Sixteen answered that the records were mixed in as part of the file that includes all records held by the agency. Seventeen reported that the records are in a separate file of materials published in the country and held by the agency. Twelve stated the records were mixed in as part of the union catalogue of all records held by several agencies whereas six had their records included as part of a union catalogue of materials published in the country and held by several agencies.

Whereas national bibliographic records often exist in separate files, they are also frequently part of the national agency's catalogue and/or the union catalogue of a particular country.

When asked whether major changes in the way the agencies made the national bibliographic records available had occurred during the period 1996-2000, about half of the responding agencies that answered the question did so in the affirmative. Typical changes are the production of CD-ROM or the presentation of the database on Internet.

When asked about future changes, about half of the agencies that responded answered that they foresee major changes. Again, the changes usually pertain to establishing or ceasing the CD-ROM format and/or establishing an Internet version. Some agencies foresee changes in connection with a change of library system. Others plan to stop the production of the printed bibliography or introduce the national bibliography as a separate file. Generally speaking the agencies that have their national bibliography on Internet tend to answer no to the question on major changes in the future.

Several agencies such as Botswana, Egypt, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia hope to have their national bibliography online as part of their computerisation scheme.

Retrospective coverage

The survey included a question on retrospective coverage to solicit obtain information on the situation in this field. The ICNBS recommendations, paragraph 4 states: "National bibliographies should include the current national output, and where practicable they should also provide retrospective coverage..."

When asked of the existence of a retrospective coverage programme in order to increase the number of national bibliographic records, 31 agencies answered yes and 9 no. Some countries like Australia have added all known retrospective records. Others have started comprehensive programmes. It is, however, saddening to see that South Africa had to abandon their project, as no funds could be obtained.

When asked about plans for retrospective conversion, 20 agencies answered yes, whereas 18 answered no. Iran is e.g. planning to catalogue 500,000 old books and include them in the national bibliography. Also special material is been converted: France will be completing the retro conversion for engravings, maps, printed music and other special material, while Denmark is planning conversion of reviews and articles from periodicals and newspapers.

Pricing policy

The last point of investigation was whether or not the national bibliographic records are available free of charge. This issue was not covered by Holley's survey, and there is no specific recommendation from the ICNBS conference in Copenhagen. Pricing may, however, influence the extent of use. When asked whether the national bibliographic records are available free of charge, 21 agencies answered yes, whereas 27 answered no. One country reported that the records are partly free.

As a general rule, publications (print or CD-ROM) are charged. This explains why there is such a high level of agencies that charge for the records. It was discovered that several agencies with the national bibliography on Internet do not charge for the national bibliographic records. Examples of this are Denmark, Norway and Scotland.

When asked about future changes, Canada anticipates receiving ministerial approval of its initiative of offering free online access to AMICUS bibliographic records. The Japanese National Bibliography will be available free of charge in April 2002. New Zealand is presently reviewing the principles on which the charging policy is based. On the other hand, Latvia plans to charge for its periodical database, and Croatia is planning to charge for the records. Other agencies state the fact that the price of the publications will change in accordance with the production costs. The picture is not in any way clear. It will be interesting to follow the development in this area as more and more agencies publish their bibliographies on Internet.

Conclusions

- Most agencies acquire materials through legal deposit
- Legal deposit legislation still emphasizes textual material
- Many agencies presently revise their legislation to include more types of materials, especially electronic documents
- In awaiting new legal deposit legislation some agencies include material under bibliographic control that is not provided for under the current legislation. The most common materials are: e-books, e-journals, computer files and software, other electronic documents, microforms and video recordings – all non-book material. The findings also included some textual material such as official publications from government and international government publications.
- The national bibliographic agencies are committed to producing national bibliographies
- The national bibliography is becoming increasingly diversified in terms of including different types of material, but there is still a clear emphasis on text formats
- With the exception of books the percentage of materials under bibliographic control is higher than the inclusion rate of the materials in the national bibliographies
- Print remains the preferred format for the national bibliography, but its popularity is decreasing. Some agencies now abandon the CD-ROM; others plan on starting CD-ROM production. There is increased focus on online and Internet access as the main format of the national bibliography. Other formats are rapidly decreasing.
- About 75% of the agencies provide machine readable online access
- Online national bibliographic records exist in separate files, as part of the national library's catalogue or as part of the national union catalogue
- More that half of the agencies are undertaking or planning retrospective conversion programmes. Some agencies have added all known retrospective data
- Publications (Print, CD-ROM) are charged. Several agencies offer their online records free of charge on Internet whereas others will charge for the online bibliographic data

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Appendix 1

Survey respondents in alphabetical order

Country	Institution	Region	Included in 1996 survey (x)
Australia	National Library	Pacific Ocean	
Botswana	National Library Service	Africa	X
Brazil	National Library Foundation	South America	X
Canada	National Library	North America	X
China	National Library	Asia	
Colombia	Biblioteca Nacional	South America	
Croatia	National and University library	Europe	
Czech rep.	National Library	Europe	
Denmark	Danish Bibliographic Centre	Europe	X
Egypt	National Library and Archives	Africa	
Ethiopia	National Archives and Library	Africa	
Finland	Helsinki University Library	Europe	X
France	Bibliotheque Nationale	Europe	X
Germany	Die Deutsche Bibliothek	Europe	X
Ghana	George Padmore Research Library on African Affairs	Africa	
Greece	National Library	Europe	X
Iceland	Landsbókasafn Íslands	Europe	X
Iran	National Library	Asia	X
Israel	Jewish National and University Library	Asia	X
Italy	Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Firenze	Europe	X
Japan	National Diet Library	Asia	X
Kazakhstan	National Library	Asia	
Kenya	National Library Service	Africa	X
Korea (republic)	National Library	Asia	X
Latvia	National Library	Europe	X
Lithuania	National Library	Europe	X
Madagascar	Bibliotheque Nationale	Africa	X
Namibia	National Library	Africa	
New Zealand	National Library	Pacific Ocean	X
Norway	National Library	Europe	X
Pakistan	National Library	Asia	X
Portugal	Biblioteca Nacional	Europe	X
Romania	National Library	Europe	X
Russia	National Library	Europe	X
Scotland	National Library	Europe	X
Singapore	National Library Board	Asia	X
Slovenia	National and University Library	Europe	X
South Africa	South African National Bibliography	Africa	X
Sri Lanka	National Library and Documentation Centre	Asia	X
Swaziland	National Library Service	Africa	

Country	Institution	Region	Included in 1996 survey (x)
Sweden	Royal library	Europe	X
Switzerland	National Library	Europe	X
Syria	Assad National Library	Asia	X
Tanzania	Library Services Board	Africa	X
Togo	Bibliotheque et des Archives Nationales	Africa	
Trinidad and Tobago	National Library and Information System Authority	North America	
Turkey	National Library	Asia	X
United Kingdom	British Library	Europe	X
United States	Library of Congress	North America	X
Uruguay	Biblioteca Nacional	South America	
Venezuela	National Library	South America	
Zambia	National Archives	Africa	

Appendix 2

Current format of the national bibliography

Country	Print	Microfiche	Computer Tape	Floppy Disk	CD-ROM	Online	Internet
Australia						x	x
Botswana	x						
Brazil					x		x
Canada					x	x	x
China				x	x	x	x
Colombia	x						x
Croatia	x						
Czech rep.					x	x	x
Denmark	x			x		x	x
Egypt	x						
Ethiopia	x						
Finland			x		x	x	x
France			x		x		x
Germany	x		x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x						
Greece	x				x		x
Iceland	x						x
Iran	x				x		
Israel	x					x	
Italy	x				x		
Japan	x		x		x	x	
Kazakhstan	x						
Kenya	x			x			
Korea (republic)	x				x		
Latvia	x						x

Lithuania	x					x	
Madagascar	x		x				
Namibia	x			x	x		
New Zealand					x	x	x
Norway	x					x	x
Pakistan	x						
Portugal					x		
Romania	x						
Russia	x				x		x
Scotland							x
Singapore					x		
Slovenia	x				x		x
South Africa						x	
Sri Lanka	x						
Swaziland	x			x			
Sweden	x						x
Switzerland	x						x
Syria	x					x	
			Computer	Floppy			
Country	Print	Microfiche	Tape	Disk	CD-ROM	Online	Internet
Tanzania	x						
Togo	x						
Trinidad and Tobago	x			x			
Turkey	x						
United Kingdom	x	x	x		x	x	
United States			x				x
Uruguay	x						
Venezuela	x					x	x
Zambia	x						

Appendix 3

IFLA survey on national bibliography

Name of agency:	
Address:	
Person answering survey:	
Title/Position:	
Date survey completed:	E-mail:
Telephone:	Fax:
Please return by **June 1, 2001** to:	Unni Knutsen, National Library of Norway, P.O. Box 2674 Solli N-0203 Oslo, NORWAY Email: unni.knutsen@nb.no

1. Materials under bibliographic control

1.1 Does your country have legislation that requires legal deposit of some or all types of publications?

Yes:		No:	

1.2. For what types of materials published in your country does your institution attempt to provide bibliographic control? (Please indicate if the material is included in the legal deposit regulations in your country)

Types of materials	**Yes**	**No**	**Included in legal deposit**
Books			
Serials			
Maps			
Music			
Sound recordings			
Motion pictures and video recordings			
Graphic materials			
Computer files and software			
Microforms			
E-books			
E-journals			
Other electronic documents			
Pamphlets			
Official publications of your government			
International government publications			
Dissertations			
Conference proceedings			
Textbooks			
Periodical articles			
Other (please specify)			

1.3 Do you have any plans for major changes in the area of bibliographic control and legal deposit within the next five years? Any other comments?

2. The national bibliography

2.1 Do you produce a national bibliography in your country?

Yes:		No:	

2.2 If you do not have a national bibliography at the moment, are there any plans to establish one within the next five years?

Yes:		No:	

2.3 Are there any plans to eliminate the national bibliography within the next five years?

Yes:		No:	

2.4 Are there any plans to make significant changes (content, coverage or frequency) of the national bibliography?

Yes (please specify under Comments)		No:	

Comments

2.5 What type(s) of materials do(es) the national bibliography cover? (Please indicate changes that took place in the 1996 –2000 period and changes you foresee in the next five years)

Types of materials	**Yes**	**No**	**Added(+) or deleted(-) in the 1996-2000 period**	**To be added(+) or deleted(-) before 2006**
Books				
Serials				
Maps				
Music				
Sound recordings				

Motion pictures and video recordings				
Graphic materials				
Computer files and software				
Microforms				
E-books				
E-journals				
Other electronic documents				
Pamphlets				
Official publications of your government				
International government publications				
Dissertations				
Conference proceedings				
Textbooks				
Periodical articles				
Materials about the country published abroad				
Other (please specify)				

Comments

3. The format for publication of the national bibliography

3.1 What are the present format(s) for publication of the national bibliography?

Format of publication	**Yes**	**No**	**Added(+) or deleted(-) in the 1996-2000 period**	**To be added(+) or deleted(-) before 2006**
Print				
Microfiche or similar				
Computer tape				
Floppy disk				
CD-ROM				
On-line access (other than Internet)				
Internet				

Comments

4. National records as an online resource

4.1 Which answer best describes how you make the online national bibliographic records available?

Mixed in as part of the file that includes all records held by our agency	
As a separate file of materials published in our country and held by our agency	
Mixed in as part of a union catalogue of all records held by several agencies	
As part of a union catalogue of materials published in our country and held by several agencies	

Comments

4.2 Have there been major changes in the way you make the national bibliographic records available during the period 1996-2000?

Yes (please specify under Comments)		No	

Comments

4.3 Do you foresee any major changes in the way you make the national bibliographic records available during the next five years?

Yes (please specify under Comments)		No	

Comments

5. Retrospective coverage

5.1 Does/did the online national bibliography have a retrospective coverage programme in order to increase the number of national bibliographical records?

Yes (please specify under Comments)		No	

Comments

5.2 Are you planning a retrospective conversion programme for your national bibliography during the next five years?

Yes (please specify under Comments)		No	

Comments

6. Pricing policy

6.1 Are the national bibliographic records available free of charge?

Yes		No (please specify under Comments)	

Comments

6.2. Are there any changes in the pricing policy for national bibliographic records during the period 1996-2000?

Yes (please specify under Comments)		No	

Comments

6.3 Do you foresee any changes in the pricing policy for national bibliographic records during the next five years?

Yes (please specify under Comments)		No	

Comments